

Rebuked by Stevenson

Russian Accuses LBJ Of Distorting Facts

By Harold V. Streeter 6/27/65

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (AP)—The Soviet Union accused President Johnson today of distorting the facts about Viet-Nam in "an odd sermon," and drew a prompt rebuke from U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson.

Speaking at the conclusion of a two-day special session commemorating the 20th anniversary of the United Nations, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko charged

that the United States was trying to undermine the U.N. In the only belligerent words heard in the marathon speechmaking, Fedorenko assailed President Johnson's Friday talk.

He asserted that American actions in Southeast Asia and in the Dominican Republic violated the U.N. Charter, and that the President's appeal to the U.N. to aid in solving the See NATIONS, A16, Col. 2

Vietnamese conflict was a distortion of the situation.

Ambassador Stevenson, the concluding speaker, departed from his prepared text to make a brief but biting response to the Russian.

"This is a commemorative session," Stevenson said, "though for a moment this morning I was not sure whether we were commemorating the birth of the United Nations or the birth of the cold war.

"I, for one, prefer the spirit of the Charter, and I suspect that most of you do, too.

"I must say that the Soviet Union might do more good by supporting peaceful settlement than by attacking my country for defending small countries from aggression and, indeed, by aiding the aggressor."

Fedorenko's attack, sparking an otherwise quiet ceremonial affair, alleged that the United Nations financial crisis was artificially created by the United States.

He demanded an end to

what he called American aggressions in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean and questioned:

"Is it not well known that the United States is responsible? Hundreds of tons of bombs and napalm are being dropped, not on Americans, but on the population of the Republic of Viet-Nam . . .

"All this pointed to flagrant Charter violations."

Secretary General U Thant, who opened the day's final round of speech-making, declared that the great danger at present is not that the U.N. Charter will prove inadequate but that policies of individual members may be inimical to the N.N.'s purposes.

Thant saw a trend toward a renewal of the cold war and urged that this be reversed.

"The concept of power politics, whether as the instrument of nationalist or of ideological

extremism, is the natural enemy of the international order as envisaged in the Charter."

French Ambassador Roger Seydoux, who followed, called for agreement among the big powers on U.N. peacekeeping efforts.

Stevenson, the last to talk, declared that it was too dangerous to let the General Assembly stay deadlocked over Soviet voting rights and that this stalemate "must be broken before we sit down again in the General Assembly nine weeks hence."

Article 19 of the U.N. Charter provides that member's two years in arrears in paying assessments must lose voting rights in the General Assembly. The Soviet Union has refused to contribute for such peace-making missions as the Congo.

Many delegates had ex-

pected Stevenson to make some suggestion for settlement of the U.N. financial crisis, after President Johnson in his address yesterday made no reference to this question.

The U.N. deficit has been estimated by Thant at \$108 million.

In his charge that the United States had created the situation artificially, Fedorenko said the American purpose was to undermine and disintegrate the U.N.

There was speculation that Thant had discussed the financial crisis with Mr. Johnson Friday. But the Secretary General made no mention of it in his talk today.

Mr. Johnson, in his talk, had urged delegates of the 114-member nations to become concerned — individually and collectively — with the Viet-Nam war.

"There is a danger," Thant

told the delegates today, "that we may become so preoccupied with the immediate crisis in Southeast Asia, in the Caribbean and the Middle East and elsewhere that we are apt to ignore the larger crisis that looms behind them."

Thant said present conflict threatens "the precarious détente between East and West," adding:

"I had hoped that this détente to be meaningful, would extend to other areas of the globe, since peace is indivisible. But we have witnessed, and are still witnessing, certain tendencies for the cold war to intensify and also to extend to areas which have so far been relatively immune. This trend must be arrested and reversed if humanity is to be saved from the scourge of war . . ."

The 20th anniversary observance of the United Nations' creation began as a primarily social and goodwill function.

The City of San Francisco, proud host to the original Charter sessions in 1945 and to a tenth anniversary meeting in 1955, invited the U.N. delegates to be its guests again.

The scene, as before, was the ornate, gray stone war memorial opera house in San Francisco's Civic Center.

The program included 25 speeches by delegates, and the address by President Johnson, plus a round of luncheons, dinners and receptions.